

# The Daily Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

\$36 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VII--NO. 1022.

## THE BULLETIN.

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

OFFICE: NO. 15, TRYON STREET.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, except on the 1st of the month, for \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements:

Advertisements for one square, first insertion, 10 cents; second insertion, 5 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 3 cents. For one column, first insertion, 25 cents; second insertion, 12 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 7 cents. For one page, first insertion, 50 cents; second insertion, 25 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 15 cents. For one month, first insertion, \$1.00; second insertion, 50 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 30 cents. For one year, first insertion, \$10.00; second insertion, 5.00; third and subsequent insertions, 3.00. For one square, first insertion, 10 cents; second insertion, 5 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 3 cents. For one column, first insertion, 25 cents; second insertion, 12 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 7 cents. For one page, first insertion, 50 cents; second insertion, 25 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 15 cents. For one month, first insertion, \$1.00; second insertion, 50 cents; third and subsequent insertions, 30 cents. For one year, first insertion, \$10.00; second insertion, 5.00; third and subsequent insertions, 3.00.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### President's Message.

Richmond, August 19.

Congress re-assembled yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. In the Senate Mr. Yancy gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the rules so as to provide that the Legislative sessions of the Senate shall be with open doors, unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds.

In the House, Mr. Foster submitted a similar proposition and made a speech in its support. The resolutions were laid over and read before both Houses. He complimented the troops for their gallantry and cool conduct, as illustrated on hard fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess, which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. The zeal and unanimity of the great body in peril, gives assurance to the friends of Constitutional liberty of our final triumph. The vast army which threatened the Capitol of the Confederacy has been defeated and the enemy is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, and to effect the subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as the eye of accomplishment, our enemies becoming daily less regardless of the usages of civilized war, and the dictates of humanity. The wanton destruction of private property, murder of captives and orders of banishment against peaceful families, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders.

To enforce submission of a free people to foreign sway, the President refers in this connection to confiscation bills, torgety of moral obligations of the Confederates by citizens of the United States and the apparent complicity of that government in the crime.

Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their government, in exciting servile insurrection and arming slaves. Another has been so brutal as to incite the passions of the soldier against the women of a captured city. Yet, the rebuke of civilized men has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his act; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F. Butler has failed to secure from his government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States.

Enquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States whether the atrocities and conduct of some of her military commanders meet the sanction of that government, have been evaded on the pretext that the enquiry was insulting.

No method remains for representing these enormities but such retribution of justice as it is found possible to execute. Vengeance will not be dealt on unarmed men nor on women or children, but exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the felons who are disgracing the profession of arms and seek to make of public war an occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

The President next refers to the report from the heads of the several Departments. He approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for an increased issue of Treasury Notes, convertible into eight per cent Bonds.

He invites favorable consideration to the recommendation of the Secretary of War in relation to the Conscription Law, and expresses the opinion that the Law should be amended so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five.

The rigor and efficiency of our present force inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but wise foresight requires that means should exist for calling such additional force in the field without awaiting the re-assembling of Congress.

The President says "in spite both of blandishments and the threats lavished in profusion by Agents of the Government of the United States upon Indian nations within the Confederacy, they have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in their observance of their Treaty engagements with this Government."

The President concludes: "We have a never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor which God has bestowed upon our Confederacy, and it becomes us to return to him our thanks and humbly thank of his bounty; and that, without which, we are unable to perform the high trusts with which we are charged."

Going to Retaliate.

Richmond, Aug. 19.

An order from the adjutant General will be published to-morrow directing general officers commanding Confederate troops, to ascertain and report if any peaceable citizen has been put to death in Arkansas by Gen. Fitch, upon the ground that some one of the invading army has been shot by some unknown person, and being being certified thereof, shall forthwith be put to death by the invading army, and places them in close confinement for execution, at such time as may be ordered by the President, and shall report Fitch, if captured, as a felon, and place him in confinement until further orders.

War meetings are being held throughout the North.

## Congressional.

Richmond, Aug. 19.

Hotels.—In the House a resolution was adopted changing the rules so as to provide that it shall not be in order for the House to resolve itself into secret session except by a majority of the members present. Yeas 56, Nays 14.

SENATE.—In the Senate various portions of the President's message were referred to appropriate committees.

## Another Victory.

Richmond, Aug. 19.

A dispatch from Lexington (Mo.) says independence had been attacked by fifteen hundred rebels under Hughes and Quantrell and after four hours' fighting the whole Federal garrison had surrendered, with a loss of twenty killed and large number wounded.

Much excitement prevails at Lexington in consequence.

## From the West.

Mobile, Aug. 19.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, 18th, says Northern papers of the 13th have been received, and it is reported that Pope has been heavily reinforced and is now ready for a movement on Gordonsville.

Gen. Burdette is said to be co-operating with Pope. Guerrillas are reported to be active on Green River, Kentucky.

A serious riot occurred at Buffalo, (N. Y.) on the 12th, between the Irish and negroes, because the latter undertook them in labor. Two of the rioters were shot by the Police.

The Mayor had called out the militia expecting a renewal of the disturbance. Yankee accounts of the battle at Tazewell, acknowledge a loss of three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty prisoners. They do not, however, claim a victory.

## From Washington.

Richmond, August 20.

The Federal President (Lincoln) has been waited upon by a deputation of negroes asking employment as soldiers in the army and he has created a great sensation by his speech on that occasion, in which he proclaimed that the difference between the black and the white races in the United States is so broad, that it is impossible that the inferior race can ever possess political equality with the superior and dominant race.

The Herald announces the disbandment of a negro brigade. The News-Sheet, of Baltimore, has been suppressed by Gen. Wool, and the editors sent to Fort McHenry.

The editor of the Dubuque Herald, has also been arrested for discouraging enlistments.

## Later From Europe.

Richmond, Aug. 19.

By the arrival of the Glasgow, from Liverpool, at New York we have received advices four days later than by the last steamer.

The Queen in her speech proroguing Parliament says: "The Civil War which has for some time been raging in America has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent. But, Her Majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from that neutrality which she has steadily adhered to."

In the House of Lords, Earl Stanhope moved for the correspondence with Mr. Mason, relative to the acknowledgment of the Southern States. Earl Russell said it is not expedient to produce papers. The Agent of the Confederate States was not recognized and all communications were unofficial. A correspondence had taken place between Messrs. Adams and Seward, but the British Government replied as before.

He stated that no communication has been received from any foreign power relative to the recognition of the Southern States.

Earl Malmesbury suggested that Government should communicate with other powers with a view to offering mediation, its favorable opportunity arises, to which Earl Russell agreed that if mediation is offered all powers should join in it.

The motions were finally withdrawn. The London Times editorially argues, if England wishes to give the Federal no impulse, she has but to take some step which can be represented as interference, and Lincoln will soon get his three hundred thousand men, and the chances of peace will be indefinitely postponed.

The Journal De St. Petersburg says there are rumors that Russia had joined France in a proposition from England for the recognition of the Confederates.

In Liverpool, Cotton advanced one quarter to three eighths of a cent, provisions advanced, but the market closed quiet on the 7th inst. Breadstuffs and provisions were unchanged.

Consult for Monday, ninety-three and a half to ninety five and five eighths. A collision occurred on the Potomac on Wednesday night between the steamers George Padody and West Point. The former loaded with troops sunk and seventy six persons were drowned, including three ladies, wives of officers in Burnside's command.

War meetings are being held throughout the North.

## Huntsville Retaken.

August 19.

A special dispatch to the Constitution, dated Knoxville, Aug. 19, says that Capt. R. H. Anderson, Lieut. Col. Moody, and the Georgia cavalry, Capt. Nelson, after a forced march of 34 miles attached Fort Cliff, near Huntsville, Tenn. on the 19th inst., and carried it at the point of the bayonet.

The colors of the 7th Federal Tenn. were captured, together with large quantities of ordnance, commissary and quartermasters stores were destroyed.

No one killed in Capt. R. H. Anderson's Battalion.

## McClellan's Leaving.

Richmond, Aug. 19.

There is no longer any doubt that McClellan has changed his base from James river to the Rappahannock.

A dispatch to Gov. Letcher from New Dublin says that we have reliable intelligence that the enemy has left Ficks Ferry, Meadow Bluff and Flat Goss, and the impression is that they are evacuating Western Virginia.

## From Jackson, Miss.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.

Jackson, Aug. 16.

Advices from Memphis state that on the authority of orders from Washington, General Grant has issued an order stating that every possible facility will be afforded planters and other parties for getting Cotton to market.

It is reported that General Alcorn has been seized as a hostage for the traitor Powell. The enemy continue their course of devastation whenever an opportunity offers.

## EDUCATIONAL.

A young lady of an excellent Virginia family, refugees, from near Norfolk, desires a position in a private family as a companion and teacher of children.

She was educated at Farmville College, Prince Edward Va., and can give satisfactory testimonials of her qualifications to teach the high and low English, Spanish, Latin, French, Music on Piano, and fancy needle work. References given and required.

Address Doctor H. W. Shelby, Cleveland Co., N. C., Aug. 20, 1862.

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

The subscriber is now well supplied with his old stand, Broadway Station, with a large quantity of first quality Summer and Fall Clothing, Shirts, &c., which he offers to the public cheap for cash, and by order. Call and supply yourselves before the stock is exhausted.

WM. RICHARDS, Broadway Station, July 23-2w.

## A CARD.

DR. J. FRANCIS KING, of Washington, N. C., would announce to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he has located in this place for the practice of his Profession. Having been compelled by the situation of his family to leave the army, as Surgeon of the 4th N. C. State Troops.

He most respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage and can be found at his residence known as the "Crystal Palace" situated on the corner in front of the Episcopal Church.

August 19, '62-dwlm.

## PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A desirable Plantation within three miles of Charlotte, containing about three hundred acres of land, is offered for sale. One third or more of said land is forested, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with all buildings necessary to a cotton or grain farm. For particulars apply at this office.

Aug. 18, 1862-dw.

## NOTICE.

COLOMBIA, June 16, '62. Application will be made for a duplicate certificate of Stock issued to Samuel Kerr, July 23, 1862, 1864.

T. J. SUMNER.

## WILLIAMS & OATES.

TRADE MARK.

Cotton Bays, Green and Produce Dealers.

Agents for Kettling's Manufactured Goods and Lord's Lumber.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

may 17-4f

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By direction of the Stockholders of the Charlotte Powder Manufacturing Company I will sell at the public sale in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 21st inst. a valuable property known as Part's Mills situated on the waters of Big Sugar Creek, six miles from the town of Charlotte, containing about forty-five acres of land, and recently purchased of Robert E. A., as a site for a Powder Mill.

Terms made known on day of sale.

C. F. FOX, Pres.

Aug. 16, '62-3t

## STOCK FOR SALE.

\$25,000, Stock in the Atlantic Tobacco and Ohio Rail Road Com. for sale. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

C. A. CARLTON.

July 9, '62-1m

## ENGLISH PRINTS.

Beautiful assortment of small figured Fancy Prints, Mourning Prints, Black French Merino, Bleached Shirting and Linens. For sale at

Kahnweiler & Bros.

August 1, 1862-4f

## CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

E. H. HUTCHINSON & Co. DRUGGISTS, 15, TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Sole Agents for the State of North Carolina, for the sale of all the best and most reliable Medicines, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, at Wholesale and Retail. Also, for the sale of all the best and most reliable Medicines, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, at Wholesale and Retail. Also, for the sale of all the best and most reliable Medicines, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, at Wholesale and Retail.

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## THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

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## THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

# THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

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DAILY BULLETIN, (per annum) \$4.00.  
SUNDAY BULLETIN, (per annum) \$4.00.  
CATAWBA JOURNAL, (per annum) \$4.00.

The Angels by the way.  
A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, reporting a trip to Augusta, Ga., via Wilmington, says:

Soon after sunrise the train stops at Sumter, and here is seen the beginning of a tribute to the patriotism of our soldiers, which is as praiseworthy in those who perform it as it is acceptable to the recipients. Hearing a sweet voice ask, "Are there any sick or wounded soldiers in this car?" I looked out, and found several ladies (many of them very young), with servants, bearing the finest fruits and melons, which they were pressing upon all who wore the garb of a soldier, and asking, in the kindest manner, if there were no others who needed their assistance. A similar scene was witnessed at every station on the South Carolina road. At Orangeburg, where there is a female seminary, there was quite a galaxy of beauty, and, besides those who had fruits and melons, were others, who, without these, moved about from one car to another, without a parcel, to shield them from the burning sun, asking every soldier if he did not wish to have his canteen filled with water, and eagerly seating and filling each one that was offered. At many places these most conspicuous in these attentions were the weeds of mourning, and we thought their sympathy for the soldier were probably strengthened by the tear that had been shed for a loved one, whose bones now rested unconfined on the fields of Manassas, Shiloh, or Chickasaw. Some of the elderly ladies got in the cars at one station and rode to the next, returning by another train. In this way they have more time to look after the soldiers than one can have during the short stoppage. One of these ladies sat by me a short while, and eagerly inquired about the condition of the army in Virginia; told me of the letter received from her son, and complaint for want of fruits and vegetables, and of the extortion of the people of Richmond, who asked such high prices for everything. When she was told that our own and the enemy's armies had entirely destroyed a large portion of our State, from which we received supplies of this sort, her ideas of the people of our city were somewhat softened, and expressed deep regret that there were no facilities for sending such articles from the superabundance of this section to the poor fellows in the army.

Send More Men to the Field.  
The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the call for more men by the Lincoln government, remarks as follows:

This new call of troops on one side will render necessary a corresponding call on the other. The South has defeated the enemy in the campaign of 1862, simply by creating an adequate army for the purpose and then executing the work. She did so by abandoning the obsolete and now impracticable system of volunteering, and by demanding the services of a sufficient number of men to accomplish the task in hand. That same process must be again employed. The subscription will not afford an army large enough to meet the exigency before us. Congress will have to go further, and call upon the State Governors to bring forth and organize their able-bodied citizens below the age of eighteen and above that of thirty-five. From this class of men a new army for the South could be thoroughly organized and drilled, sufficient to confront the new hosts about to be invoked into the field by the North. It is fortunate that our Southern Congress is about to convene so soon after the development of this scheme of the enemy. We trust it will not trifle for a single unnecessary moment with the question, but that its course in the premises will be characterized by that promptitude which is no less valuable in the present times than wisdom in its measures.

EVIDENCES OF PATRIOTISM.—We stated a few weeks ago, that a certain liberal minded gentleman, of Lancaster District, was selling his crop of wheat flour, at the moderate price of \$9 per barrel. This is not an isolated instance of genuine patriotism in that District.

Another christian planter has been supplying the families of soldiers with bacon at 20 cents per pound.

Another gentleman, in another quarter of the District, made a large crop of wheat of a superior kind, much sought after for seed; this wheat, which would command, according to the prices established by speculators, four or five dollars per bushel, he is selling at two dollars per bushel.

A gentleman, who for a number of years has helped to supply Lancaster District with fresh meats, continues to do so with a small advance over old prices, and at a considerable loss than others are demanding for the same articles.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—A despatch from the British Consul at Charleston, respecting the prospects of the cotton crop in the Southern States of America during the present year, was recently forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, and has been officially published at Bombay for general information. The Bombay Gazette says: "It has produced a good effect in reassuring our merchants and dealers, who seemed somewhat disheartened by the recent news from America, apprehending a deluge of American cotton in the English market. Whether the long lease of time thus given to the Manchester and Indian capitalists and speculators which to work for the good of India by the improvement and extension of her cotton cultivation, will be taken advantage of for this purpose remains to be seen. We wish to tell those in Manchester who are more especially interested in the cotton cultivation of India, that nothing could be more grossly misrepresented than the capabilities of India have been by those who wished to prove that she could not produce cotton in quality and quantity adequate to the wants of Lancashire."

# CHARLOTTE.

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 19, 1863.

The News received by Telegraph will be found on the first page.

Our colored Carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.

To be Discontinued.—Our Publications.

The Raleigh Daily Telegraph, of the 18th inst., says: "At the close of the present month we will discontinue the Daily Telegraph altogether. It does not now pay; and although we may daily look for startling and decisive news, the interest in securing it promptly is not sufficient to warrant our continuing the publication. Subscribers will therefore remit only weekly subscriptions during this month."

The Carolina Flag, published at Concord, N. C., despondingly remarks as follows: "Unless we meet with much better encouragement than we have lately received, we shall be under the necessity of discontinuing the publication of the Flag in the course of two or three weeks. It always has been, is now, and expect it ever will continue to be, as long as we continue, a non-paying enterprise, and we have no desire whatever of losing any more money by it. We have a family depending upon us for support. Our children must be clothed, fed and schooled; and it is there is not a sufficient number of enterprising citizens in the county to take this matter into hand and give us that support and encouragement which we think justly due. We mean what we say."

For the want of paper and sufficient patronage, we will not be surprised if other papers are forced to give up before long.

We speak in no boastful spirit, but as a complaint due to the people of North Carolina, that the steadily increasing patronage which they are giving to

THE DAILY BULLETIN

AND

"THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,"

enables us to say that both are established upon a permanent foundation.

"The CATAWBA JOURNAL," (our weekly paper,) enjoys a circulation of at least three times that of any other publication in Western North Carolina, which entitles it to the patronage of advertisers, whose interests are always served by a more general dissemination of their notices than can be obtained through any other source in this State.

Should any doubt be suggested, we are ready to count names and compare lists.—Every name upon our books represents cash in advance.

We are thankful to the public and still strive to retain their good will and secure their patronage in the future.

Marylanders Coming.  
Numbers of Marylanders, fleeing from the draft to come, (says the Richmond Examiner of the 18th inst.) are daily crossing the border and hurrying on to Richmond. Thirty reached here yesterday morning, and five hundred more are now on this side of the Potomac, making their way on foot. On one day last week, two hundred seized the steamer Patuxent, and crossing the Potomac set her on fire, and burned her to the water's edge. Another party are reported to have seized and similarly disposed of the steamer Planter.

The latest arrived refugees report have been, on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, great numbers of transports laden with troops.

We are glad to be able to state that these refugees are young men of high character and respectability, who will prove valuable accessions to our forces in the field.

Col. Vance, Governor elect, passed through this place this morning on his way to his home in Rancunbee. He is to be inaugurated Governor of the State on the 8th September next.

[Salisbury Watchman, 18th inst.]

CAPTURE OF YANKEE DESERTERS.—Three deserters from the remnant of McClellan's grand army, were arrested by our pickets down the river and brought to this city on Saturday. Their names are as follows: Charles Robinson, George Peterson, 1st N. Y. Regiment.

Marion Preston, 1st Michigan Regiment.

Though captured at different points and at different times, and examined separately, these deserters concur in their statements that McClellan is certainly executing both sides of James river with great rapidity. We understand one of the reasons for this is that McClellan is certainly executing both sides of James river with great rapidity. We understand one of the reasons for this is that McClellan is certainly executing both sides of James river with great rapidity.

PROBABLE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATE AND CONFEDERATE AUTHORITIES.—On yesterday a serious conflict between the State and Confederate authorities was agitated at the court house, Judge Lechman presiding. The facts, we learn, are as follows: Some time since a private named McKinney, of Capt. Ellis' artillery company, inflicted serious wounds on Lieut. Green, of Major Rylander's Battalion. McKinney was tried and imprisoned by order of a court martial, under the supposed authority of the military commandant of this post. The counsel of McKinney sued out a writ of Habeas corpus. The commandant of the post, under his construction of an order from Gen. Mercer, stationed a military company at the jail, with directions not to surrender the prisoner in accordance with the mandate of the writ. The judge very properly, we think, adjourned the case over until Monday next, in order to give time to the parties interested to receive further instructions, and thereby prevent a serious conflict between the State and Confederate authorities. —March Telegraph.

# NOTES.

[FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN.]

Mr. Editor.—A communication in your paper of the 18th inst. "Many Loyal Citizens" directing the attention of the Vigilance Committee to a "number of foreigners" in our town whose ages bring them within the Conscription Law. As a member of that Committee I can state to "Many Loyal Citizens" that the Vigilance Committee are fully aware of quite a number of "office holders, speculators and foreigners" who are in our midst, but as we believe in law and order as far as possible, feel very much inclined to hand over all such cases to the proper organized military authority of our country, who have the legal right, and we think, the discretion to manage all such cases. If "Many Loyal Citizens" have any special charges to bring forth, come before the Committee, or make your complaint to any of its members, and I think I am safe in saying they will receive attention.

MEMORANDUM.

The Enemy on James River.

The movements of McClellan on James River are not positively known to any one on this side of the stream, but that an important change has been decided upon; no observant person can doubt. A deserter who came over Saturday morning and delivered himself to our pickets in the vicinity of City Point, says McClellan is rapidly evacuating Berkeley, and that he intends the immediate evacuation of Coggins's Point and Maycox; if he has not already commenced the work. This deserter may have been sent over by McClellan specially to make this representation, and thus deceive our people. We have always thought that the statements of deserters should be received with many grains of allowance. But in addition to the foregoing a gentleman residing not far from the river, below the points now or recently occupied by the Federals, states that he counted 108 transports going down the river Saturday. Such an immense flotilla on the move would seem to indicate that a general "breaking up" has taken place at Berkeley, and that McClellan has determined on another "change of base."

The Fortunes Monroe correspondent of the New York World, as far back as last Tuesday, telegraphs that McClellan's whole army is on the move. The acknowledged locality of Burnside's forces, too, by the Yankees themselves, go further to confirm the opinion that the next movement towards Richmond will not be by way of the river.

Mr. Stainback, overseer on one of the James river plantations, who was arrested last Thursday, by the Yankees, at Little Brandon, but subsequently released, says that Charles Ledbetter, and Messrs. Lucan and Parsons, mentioned in Saturday's Express as having been arrested on Thursday last, were all ironed, and taken on board one of the Yankee transports in the river. The reader will be surprised when he is informed that the Yankees charge all three of these men with attempting to steal slaves. We understand that this is their justification for placing them in irons. They are to be sent North.

LATER.

We heard last night that our pickets advanced to Coggins's Point and Maycox yesterday. There is not a soldier left on this side of the river, nor is there a vessel of any kind to be seen at Berkeley. (If this be so, McClellan has certainly evacuated the James River, and gone to unite with Pope or Burnside. — Petersburg Express.)

Active Operations in Alabama.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 4th says: "That on the 30th ult., a detachment of the Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Russell and Captain Huey, commanding about 600 partisan rangers, engaged 300 Federal cavalry nearly opposite the mouth of Coon Creek, a few miles from Stevenson. Eight Yankees were killed and fifteen wounded—our loss none, and the Yankees put to flight. We captured horses, guns, pistols, sabres and 40 beef cattle."

On the 26th, four of Captain Huey's men crossed the Tennessee river and engaged 25 Federal cavalry in three miles of Stevenson killing three and putting the remainder to flight. In the past ten days Capt. Huey's command has killed and wounded 51 Yankees with only one of our men wounded and none killed.

On Wednesday last the Yankees attacked Goodville with 1,000 infantry and five pieces of artillery—firing from the opposite side of the river. They crossed a part of their force. After a fight of eight hours they were repulsed by the Confederates under Captain Weston, 1st Kentucky cavalry, and Capt. Coats, of Forrest's old regiment. One lady was killed and two wounded, and one dwelling and a warehouse burnt. Federal loss in killed and wounded 25.

SAVE ALL THE PEACHES AND APPLES.—The fruit crop in Tennessee is everywhere remarkably good. Every orchardist should now be preparing scaffolds and dry-houses for preserving the last harvest of it for the use and comfort of our soldiers and the subsistence of our people. Not a pound of it should be wasted or lost. Prices will run high, and be amply remunerative.

Further—as so much of this crop ripens and falls off and decays before it can be cut and dried, it will be well for our authorities to take off the restrictions against its distillation. Peach and apple brandies are now and will be hereafter greatly needed for medical purposes and for general use. If not manufactured here at home and sold at fair prices, it will have to be imported from Georgia, and an inferior and adulterated article sold here, at least as high as is now bringing at Atlanta, Ga., 60 per gallon. Let all of the fruit crop which cannot be dried be distilled into good brandy. —Knoxville Register.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.—The Federal organ at Memphis says that on Monday last, the guerrillas captured thirty drays which had gone out for cotton. Only six of them escaped out of their hands. The drays were stripped of their harness and turned loose, and the drays were burned. —Greenville Appeal, 18th ult.

# NOTES.

[FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN.]

By virtue of decrees of the Confederate Court I will sell the following property at the following times and places, viz: At the Court House in Concord on Monday the 18th day of September next. One set Silverware, Working Tools: a lot of Bedding and Clothing, acquired as the property of H. W. Ross an alien enemy; one portable Corn Mill, the property of W. J. Boyer & Son.

At Pioneer Mills, in the Southern part of Cabarrus county, on Tuesday the 16th of September next. The mineral interest in 842 acres of land lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the land of R. H. Morrison, Rev. D. Penick and others; the fee-simple title to 356 acres on the same waters, and adjoining the above tract; also the fee-simple title to a tract containing 636 acres, the above; one large lot of Machinery for mining purposes, such as Mills, Stamps, Amalgamators, &c.; a lot of Mining Tools, Old Iron, Household and Kitchen Furniture, some of which are the property of Wm. A. McCulloch and Ebenezer C. Aiken, alien enemies.

At the Vanderburg Gold Mine on Wednesday the 17th day of September next. One tract of Land lying on Hamby Run, adjoining lands of the Phoenix Gold Mine Tract; the Bangle Mine tract, and others containing 636 acres; also one tract containing 80 acres more or less on the waters of Rocky River adjoining Martin Boyer, Francis Vanderburg, and others; one Blacksmith's Anvil; one Grind Stone, one four horse Wagon; one Carry-all; and some Scrap Iron, acquired as the property of Wm. F. Farnum an alien enemy.

Also on the same day at the Bangle Mine, several tracts of land making in the aggregate, 804 acres lying on the waters of Hamby Run, adjoining the lands of George Litterer, deceased; Wm. Farnum, and others; one large Steam Engine and Fixtures; large lot of old iron Castings and Lumber on patent sale; two sets Blacksmith's Tools; a lot of Carpenters Tools; one set of Scales for weighing gold; Minors' Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture; acquired as the property of R. D. Cullen, an alien enemy.

At Mount Pleasant on Thursday the 18th day of September next. One tract of land containing 873 acres, lying on the waters of Dutch Buffalo Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Shumpcock, John Eagle and others, acquired as the property of Wm. A. Goshart, an alien enemy.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

C. N. WHITE, Receiver.

August 20, 1862—301

# OIL! OIL! OIL!!!

We are manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of LAMP OIL, and LUBRICATING and LAMP OIL, of superior quality. Address, Charlotte, N. C. STEPHENS & WHISNANT.

Aug. 19, 1862—348

# NOTICE.

The Roots, Herbs, &c., collected for the Medical Purveying Depot, Charlotte, N. C., will be received at that Department if, on inspection, they are found thoroughly clean and dry.

In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they pass inspection and are received the freight will be refunded.

The collectors of Medical Barks, Herbs, &c., for this Department will hereafter cease buying them.

The receipt of the following articles will be discontinued for the present, viz: Red Cedar and Juniper Trees, Sarsaparilla Root, Poplar, White Oak, Willow and Slippery Elm Barks, and Pokeweed. The receipt of articles of such kind will be received under the above conditions until further notice.

Due notice will be given by advertisement when the receipt of the above named articles will be resumed.

N. HOWARD.

Sur'g and Med'l Purveyor,

Charlotte, N. C.

Aug. 16 '62—42w q3w

# NOTICE TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

The price for the price will be paid for TWELVE OR FIFTEEN GOOD WORKMEN to put up fine sewed and pegged Boots and Shoes. Also two or three hands for making Ladies Shoes. Apply to Mr. THOS. A. HANNON, who is authorized to make such contract.

J. J. SNEAD,

Opposite Bulletin Office.

August 13th, 1862—44w1

# \$25 REWARD.

I will give Ten Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at Long Creek Mills in this county, or to the jailer in Charlotte, my negro man ELIC. He is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black and bald headed.

Having some suspicion of his being either stolen or enticed away, I will give \$15 for proof and confinement of the thief, or any person harboring him.

R. D. WHITLEY.

Long Creek, Aug. 12, '62—451 wlt

# WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE, in a first rate infantry Company for which a liberal price will be paid. He must be over 18 and pass Surgeons inspection, address: WALTON HOUSE, Morganton, N. C.

August 13—6

# Atlantic, Tenn. & O. R. R.

Will charges on this Road must be prepaid of all freight going to Stations on this Road there are no Agents. All such freight will be delivered at the Station of destination.

A. H. MARTIN,

Freight Agent, Charlotte.

# ENGLISH GOODS.

Received per Southern Express, Gentlemen and Youths Cassimere Suits, West End Colors. Daily expecting Western and Family colored Shirts.

For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

August 1, 1862—41

# BLANTON DUNCAN,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

(CORNER OF KENTUCKY.)

Is prepared to fill orders to my extent in

ENGRAVING & PRINTING

BANK NOTES,

ILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.

Engraving upon Steel or Stone.

Large supplies of BANK NOTE and other plates will be kept.

July 31, 1862—31

WANTED.

Thirty hands to work on Hospital Building; wages per day for last class \$1.50; for first class \$1.00 and 4th class 75 cents. None but persons of good character need apply.

M. HOWARD,

Surgeon and Med'l Purveyor,

N. C. Military Institute, July 30—41

# BY E. A. PRINGLE.

137 WESTINGHOUSE, CHARLOTTE, S. C.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock.

JAMES H. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

GREENSBORO.

30 bags BLACK PEPPER

15 bags Pimento

6 bags Force

30 bags Coffee

10 bags Young Hyson Tea

3 half chests Congou Tea

43 boxes Soap

336 cases Brand

29 boxes Starch

50 bbls Alum

10 cases Claret Wine.

HARDWARE.

1 cask 50 dozen RICE HOES

2 cases Shoe Knives

1 case Iron Spoons

1 case Needles

3 cases Shoemakers' Implements.

8 boxes Tea, damaged.

# BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

13 trunks BOOTS AND SHOES

5 cases Binding Lace Leather

1 case French Calf Skins, 15 dozen

1 case Calf Skins, 10 dozen

1 case Calf Skins

2 cases Calf Skins, 36 dozen.

500 feet Rice Cloth, No. 16, 14 inches

# STATIONERY.

57 reams Foolcap Paper

40 reams Cream Laid-Folio Post

30 reams Copying Paper

4 reams Bank Note Paper

10 reams Oil Paper

13 reams Blue Envelope Paper

41 reams Blue Laid Folio Paper

26 reams Printing Paper

4 reams Imperial Plate Paper, 20 by 28

10 reams Cream Post Paper

10 reams Ruled Letter Paper

20 reams Cap Paper

17 bales Wrapping Paper

19,000 Envelopes, assorted

# FURNISHING AND CLOTHING.

50 dozen MEN'S WOOL FLORIDA

SHIRTS, WITH COLLARS

40 dozen Men's Wool Gray Shirts, with Collars

50 Blue Pilot Jackets

467 Manassas Jackets

25 dozen Men's White Cotton Suspenders

112 dozen English Brown Cotton Hose

30 dozen Men's Morino Vests

30 dozen Men's India Gauze Vests

528 dozen Men's Linen Shirt Collars, assorted

160 dozen Children's White Cotton Socks, assorted sizes

496 gross Army Buttons, for Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers and General Officers.

# DRY GOODS, &c.

3200 dozen (200 yards) 6 cord Spool Cotton

212 lbs. Black Italian Sewing Silk

57 lbs. Colored Italian Sewing Silk

50 lbs. Super Black Machine Silk

25 lbs. super Black Tailor's Twist

480 lbs. Black Flax Thread

174 lbs. Drab Flax Thread

60 lbs. White Brown-Flax Thread

634 dozen Women's White Cotton Hose

35 bales Heavy Gray Blankets, damaged

213 gross gross Hooks and Eyes, assorted sizes

1 case 51 and White Cotton Drill

1 case Farmer's Brown Linen Drill

4 cases Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Misses', from 3 to 42 Springs

1 case Raworth's Reel Thread, 100 dozen, 50 yards

1 case assorted Linen Thread

250 pieces Printed Muslin

# HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

10 pounds Black Oxide Manganese

222 pounds Boxes

124 pounds Cream Tartar

9 jars Bi Carb. Soda

8 jars Pale Cream Tartar

2 cases Cassava Sublimata

47 dozen Henry's Magnesia

38 boxes, 2 dozen pints each, Castor Oil